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TWO CENTS.

HELD UP THE FLYER

Three Bandits Rob a Union Pacific

BLEW OPEN THE BIG EXPRESS SAFE

Posses Sent Out in Pursuit of the Robbers.

THE AFFAIR IN MICHIGAN

GOTHENBURG, Neb., August 21.-Last night, shortly efter midnight, east-bound overland flyer No. 8 on the Union Pacific was held up at Buttermilk Hill, about two miles this side of Brady Island. Where the Sand Hills terminate at the Union Pacific tracks on the east side of these hills a wagon road comes in from the north, angling eastward along the Union Pacific when it strikes it. Here is a level piece of road, and it was the scene of the rob-

There were three men visible, according to Conductor Flynn's description. Two of the gang got on the train at Brady Island, going forward over the tender after the train was in motion, and with revolvers drawn, held up the fireman and engineer and compelled the engineer at the point of revolvers to go back to the baggage car, revolvers to go back to the baggage car, open the door and gain admittance, which he did by informing the baggageman that they were held up, and that the robbers had a gun at his head and demanded admittance. They were admitted at once, and the expressman was compelled to open the smaller safe. He could not open the larger combination safe, and the robbers proceeded to blow the top out of it with dynamite.

Seeking Assistance.

In the meantime the fireman managed to give them the slip, and, going forward, he uncoupled the engine and made the run to Gothenburg for a rosse of men to help capture the bandits. In a short time

capture the bandits. In a short time twenty volunteers were en route for the scene of the robbery, but before they arrived the robbers had disappeared.

The bandits wore black slouch hats, with black slik handkerchiefs for masks. They were about five feet ten inches high and would weigh about one hundred and fifty pounds. They were roughly dressed. They rode horseback, and evidently came in from the hills. rode horseback, and evidently came in from the hills. The windows were blown out of the bag-

ange car by the explosion. The bandits, were experts in using the explosive. When the dynamite exploded the passengers on board were much excited, but were not molested. The section foreman at Vroman has seen some men around the place for several days, and has a good description of them.

them.

Posses have been sent out from North
Platte and Brady Island, and every effort
is being made to capture the robbers before
they get out of the country.

It is impossible to learn the amount of

Train in Michigan Stopped.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., August 21.—The robbers who held up the Chicago and West Michigan train near Richmond last night are still at large, and there is no clue to the identity of any of the gang. A large posse is searching the country, and unless the men have taken the Fennville Swamps it is believed they will surely be captured.

CHICAGO, August 21.—Albert Andisell, superintendent of the American Express Company, announced this morning that his company had lost nothing in the holdup at New Richmond, Mich., last night. "We had no messenger on the train that left here at 5 o'clock," said he. "Our night messenger went out on the train that leaves at 11:45."

at 11:45."
"Will you send any detectives to the scene of the robbery?"
"Yes, we'll send some men over today to help out the officers in pursuit of the robbers."

bers."

The only information received by the railroad officials here was in a dispatch from the telegraph operator at Fennville, which stated the holdup took place between Fenn-ville and New Richmond. Ties were placed on the track and the train stopped. Brakeman Murphy was shot, but not seri-

The robbers blew open the safe and then escaped. They did not attempt to rob the passengers. These were all the particulars furnished by the Fennville operator.

SOUNDING AN ALARM.

The United States Charged With Aiming a Control of the Isthmian States. LONDON, August 21.-The St. James Gazette this afternoon publishes a scare arti-

cle asking how Great Britain stands with the United States government in the matter of the Nicaragua canal, and raying that it will be well if Mr. George N. Curzon, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, is asked to give some explanation affairs, is resked to give some explanation on the subject in the house of commons. Continuing, the St. James Gazette remarks: "As far as can be seen, we are heading straight for a crisis, and there will be either a diplomatic deadlock between the two countries or the English will surrender important treaty rights. The deadlock can be avoided by discreet handling of the facts by the foreign office, and a surrender need never occur. Should a situation be brought about in which the United Street finds it can ignore the united uation be brought about in which the United States finds it can ignore the united states of Central America, then good-bye to any hope of retaining, much less extending, our commercial hold of the republics of the Spanish main, a market in which we already suffer from uncomm

which we alreedy suffer from uncommonly sharp competition from the Americans and Germans."

The St. James Gazette then proceeds to rehearse the history of the Nicaragua canal, claiming that the accedence of the United States government to the request of the American Canal Company to guarantee further capital for it would be an infraction of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty.

The St. James Gazette then quotes President Cleveland's reference to the canal in his message of 1894, and says:

"These carefully weighed words were designed to create a minimum of distrust in the foreign office, and when read in relation to the consistent, moral support given

tion to the consistent, moral support given by the United States to the company's en-terprise and the insistent demand of the United States people that their government guarantee the whole capital, come what may, it is plain that the ultimate object is not so much the cutting of the canal as may, it is plain that the ultimate object is not so much the cutting of the canal as the firm and final establishment of the United States authority in Central America. With the canal completed wholly by the United States, the independence of the republics would be merely normal.

"It is true that English financial assistance was except, by the American syndicate."

with its true that English financial assistance was sought by the American syndicate lest the United States government falter in giving the guarantee; but these negotiations have collapsed, because it is not proposed to allow the English capitalists their due share of control, which is sufficient indication of the exclusive power the Americans mean to exercise on the isthmus. The cardinal point of the whole matter is, does the government mean to enforce the Bulwer-Clayton treaty? If so, will she enjoin the United States guarantee of the capital? If not, what steps have been taken to secure the neutrality of the canal and the equality of rights and opportunities of British subjects? It is conceivable that events may so shape themselves in the rear future that the United States will be practical masters of Central America; but before we consent, any abrogation of the Bulwer-Clayton treaty must be made by Bulwer-Clayton treaty must be made by

QUAY CLAIMS SEVENTEEN

Contests Over Five Delegates From Philadelphia.

Defeat of the Mayor in His Own Ward -Exciting Scenes-The County Convention Today.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.—The result of last night's republican primaries was ecrfirmed by conventions today. Interest centered in the selection of delegates to the state convention, of whom seventy were chosen. Of these the Quay people claim seventeen certain, with contests on five more. The contests are in the first and fifth wards. In the former the anti-Quay ites, led by Amos M. Slack, claimed twenty-seven of the fifty-two divisions. They got possession of the hall and machinery, and refused to admit the Quay men, who also claim to have carried twenty-seven divisions.

The latter thereupon secured another hall and held a convention. The ward elects four delegates, and the contest will have to be decided by the convention at Harris-

to be decided by the convention at Harrisburg next week.

In the fifth ward, which elected one delegate, each faction also held conventions, and the rival delegates will fight it out at Harrisburg.

The Quay faction claim to have elected delegates as follows: Second ward, 1; third ward, 1; fourth ward, 1; seventh ward, 2; eighth ward, 1; fifteenth ward, 3; twenty-fourth and thirty-fourth wards, 4; twenty-seventh ward, 2; thirtieth ward, 2. Total, 17.

17.

The anti-Quay leaders say Quay has only one delegate from the thirtieth ward.

The fifteenth vard, wherein the mayor resides, was the scene of one of the hottest fights of last night, and resulted in the routing of the anti-Quay forces by a popular vote of about two to one. The defeat of the mayor is the main topic of conversa

from today.

In West Philadelphia State Senutor Thomas, the Quay leader, was opposed by powerful influences, but he won the four delegates, who were today instructed for Open.

Quay.

In many wards it is claimed that it will not be known which faction the delegates favor until the vote is taken in the convention, and that Quay may get more votes from this city than are now conceded to him.

him.

The anti-Quay leaders scout this idea, and say Quay has only fourteen votes, claiming that the third and fourth wards are against him. Both these wards, however, indorsed the Senator's candidacy today. Before the primaries Mr. Quay's opponents conceded him only ten delegates.

The Slate Adopted. In the county convention the only opposition to the slate developed in the recorder convention, where Alexander Grow, jr., the well-known manufacture and leader of the Quay faction in the fifand leader of the Quay faction in the fif-teenth ward, was placed in nomination against William M. Geary, who is known as David Martin's personal candidate. Mr. Geary received 810 votes against 1:32 for Grow. Otherwise the slate as agreed upon went through as follows: Judge court of common pleas, Craig Biddle; district at-torney, George S. Graham; coroner, Sam'l H. Ashbrid; city controller, John M. Wal-ton: clerk of quarter sessions. William R. ton; clerk of quarter sessions, William B.

Ahern.
All of the candidates are incumbents except Mr. Geary, who is superintendent of the Philadelphia, Newtown and New York railroad, and a member of select councils from David Martin's ward, the nineteenth.

The Quay Claims.

At the Metropole Hotel, where Senator Quay has his personal headquarters, the said a Commissioner. Senator was up bright and early, although it was nearly 4 o'clock this m he retired after an exciting night's work. Mr. Quay expressed himself as confident that the seventeen votes claimed for him from this city will stick, and that possibly several more would be counted for him

According to figures given out by the Quay leaders, the Senator already has 160 votes, fifteen more than the number necessary to elect him state chairman. The last county in the state to elect delegates is Lehlgh, where primaries will be held Fri-day night and the convention Saturday. Senator Quay says he has not much hope of capturing the four delegates from this county, as the opposition has a strong organization

organization. Senator Quay will go to Harrisburg tomorrow and remain there until after the convention, Wednesday, August 28. Governor Hastings, the leader of the anti-Quay fight, is at present in Harrisburg, as is also Banking Commissioner B. F. Gilkeson, the present state chairman, whom Senator Quay seeks to defeat for re-elec-

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

The Commission to Follow Up an In-The interstate commerce commission today made a formal acknowledgment of a

letter received yesterday from Senator Chandler, asking if the commission is watching to find whether the proposed agreements considered at the meeting of the Trunk Line Association are going to conflict with the laws against pooling and trusts, so as to fully protect the interests of the people. The matter will be considered at the next full session of the commission, which will be held in about two weeks, nearly all the commissioners being now absent from the city. It was stated at the office of the commission today that there need be no immediate action in the matter, as no agreement had yet been entered into. Chairman Morrison said today: "The commission will use every means in its power to secure enforcement of the law. It is usually very difficult, however, to secure evidence, and officials, if called up, doubtless would say that they were complying with the law in every way. All that the commission can do is to report to the Department of Justice and secure prosecution of offenders through the district attorneys within whose jurisdiction the offenses are committed."

The commission may detail an employe to make an inquiry into the matter. weeks, nearly all the commissioners being

CONGRESS OF AMERICANISTS.

in International Convention to Held in the City of Mexico.

The international congress of American ists, whose purpose is to contribute to the advancement of the studies upon ethnology, languages and history of both Americas, will meet in extraordinary session at the City of Mexico, from the 15th to the 20th of October next. This will be the first time that an assembly of this kind will convene in America, the country possessing the most notable monuments of the pre-Coombian civilizations, and, therefore, the Mexican government has taken a great interest in a meeting so important to the fruitful research as to all matters per-taining to the origin of the American civilization, and is desirous that as many as possible of scientific sorieties, scientists and all persons of the United States interested in such matters may attend the meeting. With this object in view, there will be at Vera Cruz, Paso lel Norte and New Laredo, Mexico, reception committees, which will give all necessary information, and the railroad companies whose lines connect at the frontier with those of the United States have agreed to reductions in their rates for those who will attend the Congress, as follows. Mexican National, 67 per cent; Mexican International, 40 per cent; Mexican Central, 60 per cent. zation, and is desirous that as many as

ONE-DOLLAR GAS

Position of the Commissioners on Question of Light.

COMPANY OFFICIALS ARE SURPRISED

An Interesting Interview in the Board Room Today.

ALL OVER AN EXTRA BILL

There is no doubt about the Commis sioners' position regarding dollar gas. They are unanimously in favor of it, and will make a hard fight before Congress to get it at the next session.

This fact was brought out at a special session of the board of Commissioners, called this morning at the request of the Washington and Georgetown Gas Light Company, to consider a bill the company had against the District for extra service. No one dreamed that the subject of cheap gas would be called up, and when the Commissioners sprung the matter the gas officials present were greatly surprised. The Commissioners were loaded with facts and figures, and when they turned the fusillade upon the gas people they hemmed and hawed and tried to get away. It was the opportunity long wished for, and the Commissioners took advantage of every moment and plied the gas people with questions, the replies to which meant but one thing, viz., that gas could be produced right here in Washington and furnished to the citizens at \$1 per thousand cubic feet and the company make money.

The Gas Company's Claim. Superintendent John Leetch and Secretary Charles B. Bailey, representing the gas company, arrived at the District building at 11 o'clock. They had a hearing arranged for that hour with the Commissioners to discuss a claim aggregating nearly \$1,000 for lighting the city streets over the 3,000 hours allowed by law. The entire board was present to hear the discussion. Mr. Leetch explained how the company he represented had early in June pointed out to the authorities that the 3,000 hours allowed for lighting the city had nearly expired. The result was that a new schedule was furnished, in which the time for lighting the streets was cut down. Subsequently another schedule was furnished and the company directed to light accordingly. That was after the 3,000 hours had been exhausted. The company did as requested, and when it made the claim for the additional service the auditor for the District recommended that the claim be disallowed. Heretofore there was always a clause put ed for that hour with the Commis recommended that the claim be disallowed. Heretofore there was always a clause put in the contract regarding extra service, but last year it was left out, and the auditor, after citing the law in the case, said he did not see how the claim could be paid. It was apparently a just claim, and the Commissioners practically agreed to put the claim in the deficiency bill. Everything was running smoothly. Supt. Leetch was happy, and went on to assure the Commissioners how anxious the gas company was to help the Commissioners in any possible way. in any possible way.

Dollar Gas Discussed. "Why, gentlemen," he said, "if you only

knew how hard we try to please you, I am sure you would have a better feeling for "We wish you would give us dollar gas,"

"No man would rather do that than I," rejoined Mr. Leetch. "The gas company is willing also, but we can't see our way clear to do it."
"Why, that's peculiar," said one of the triumvirate, somewhat surprised. "It seems to us it could be done."
"Ah, but you don't understand gas matters," interrupted the gas company's president. "We have to pay from 10 to 15 percent more each year to produce it. The

dent. "We have to pay from 10 to 15 per cent more each year to produce it. The Standard Oll Company have a monopoly of the oil business, and we are powerless. They won't make a contract with us for more than one year at a time, and, beside, compel us to do anything that they want. As an Hlustration, we have been compelled to erect two large tanks, with a capacity of 150,000 gallons each. We had no option in this. The company decided to ship by water instead of by rail, and we had to submit."

water instead of by rail, and we had to submit."

"You don't have to get oil from the Standard Oil Company unless you want to, suggested one of the Commissioners.

"Then how can we make gas?" replied Mr. i.eetch. "The Standard Oil Company has a monopoly of the oil business."

"Why, make it out of coal. The best gas is made from coal," said the Engineer Commissioner.

"It's all very well to talk about reducing the price of gas, but it cannot be done at this time. To reduce the price of gas to one dollar per thousand cubic feet would bankrupt the company," said the super-intendent, returning to the original proposition.

Gas in Philadelphia.

"How do you account for the fact that Philadelphia furnishes gas to its citizens, lights the city streets and public buildings pays all expenses and turns over a big surplus to the city each year?"
"Oh, that's different," replied President
Leach hurriedly. "Philadelphia owns the
plant, uses state officers to do the work

and pays no taxes."
"How much taxes does your company pay?" queried the Commissioners.
"About \$40,000 annually."
"What is that on?"
"Why, on real estate and the capital stock." and pays no taxes."

"No matter about that, the city of Phila-delphia turned in over \$1,000,000 to the city ast year.'

"And they charge exactly what you do here for gas."
"You are mistaken there," said Mr. Leetch. "The city of Philadelphia charges \$1.50 per thousand feet for gas, while our company only charges \$1.25 net."
There was a brief pause, when suddenly one of the Commissioners suggested that perhaps Mr. Leetch was mistaken, and offered in evidence a report from Philadelphia, in which the price of gas was placed at \$1.25 per thousand cubic feet.

The Time Has Come for Cheaner Gas. here for gas

The Time Has Come for Cheaper Gas.

"Mr. Leach," said the Commissioners, "the tendency all over the world is for cheaper gas. Your company has long enjeyed a monopoly in this District, and made a great deal of money. It seems to us that the time has come when you should furnish the citizens with gas at the rate of

"Gentlemen, no matter how much we might be inclined to comply with your wishes," replied Supt. Leetch, deliberately, "it could not be done without great loss to us. A reduction such as you suggest means an annual loss of \$225,000 in our receipts, or 20 per cent of the entire reour receipts, or 20 per cent of the entire receipts of the company. While you can make money by supplying gas at \$1.25, it is an entirely different matter when you take an entirely different matter when you take off 25 cents on every thousand cubic feet

"You surely don't mean to say, Mr. Leach," said the Commissioners, "that you couldn't make a fair dividend on dollar 'Not for a long time, sir," was the reply

"Not for a long time, sir," was the reply,
"Our company is in favor of giving the
city the best article of gas as cheap as
possible. Personally I do not believe in
big dividends. A nice, honest, legitimate
business is all I want. We are in favor,
just as early as possible, of meeting the
wants of the people of Washington." An Attempt to Turn the Conversation The conversation was getting altogether

too pointed, and Secretary Balley reverted to the real business that had brought them to the Commissioners' office. But the Commissioners were by no means satisfied, and it was suggested that his conversation had

nothing to do with the price of gas. One of the Commissioners, turning to Supt. Leetch, said, "Figure that matter over a little and give us cheaper gas."

Supt. Leetch suggested that the Commissioners purchase some stock in the gas commany. "There is none of it for sale," said one of ORGANIZATION TO BE COMPLETE the Commissioners.

"There is none of it for sale," said one of the Commissioners.

"Yes, there is. I will sell you some at a fair price."

It was suggested that if the price of gas were lowered there would be more of it consumed, and consequently the gas company to yould not be the loser in the long run. Supt. Leetch, however, stated that it was the history of gas companies that this was not the case.

One of the Commissioners thought if the price of gas were lowered the clitzens would use it for cooking purposes.

This was what the company thought, said Supt. Leetch, and, with that in view, had purchased the gas appliance exchange, and put down the price of gas stoves, in order that the citizens might use it for cooking purpores.

Secondary There is none of it for said one of the commissioners to long run.

The Fight to Be Within the Party

Lines.

THINKS HE WILL WIN

Senator Harris of Tennessee is feeling very well satisfied over the outcome of the silver convention recently held in this city.

"The results of that convention were

Secretary Bailey interjected a remark, and the unexpected consultation over the gas question came to an end. A VIGOROUS POLICY

How This Government Proposes to Treat Foreign Nations in the Future.

The Demand on Spain to Pay the Mora Claim at Once Was the First Instance of the Change.

The positive demand made by the United States government on Spain for the payment of the Mora claim is regarded as the first indication of the vigorous foreign pol-icy that this administration, under the guidance of Secretary of State Olney, proposes to use in the future in its dealings with the nations. It is stated by officials in the confidence of the Secretary of State that this outcome of the Mora claim was not reached except after most severe measures were taken by the administration. Spain did not act until it appeared to that nation that longer delay would prove disas trous. Secretary of State Olney, it is said, was the power that brought about a conclusion of the long-draw-out claim, and like vigorous measures in the future, it is said, may be expected from his guidance of the affairs of state.

The Pleading of Spain.

Spain, since the beginning of the Cubar rebellion, has pleaded that it would be un-friendly on the part of the United States to enforce the payment of \$1,500,000 at a time when that country's interests in Cuba were in danger of being injured; in fact, when any demonstration on the part of the United States would cause the insurgents to take heart afresh and would cause the government's troops in the West Indies to be disheartened. Then, too, \$1,500,000 was an amount that Spain could not easily spare when her military maneuvers in Cuba cost her \$1,000,000 per week and when the work of raising that money about exhausted the efforts of the cortes. when any demonstration on the part of the

is said, determined that the payment of the claim would be enforced only by a positive stand, and he was preparing to make a demonstration with this course in view.

The Cuban Story Denied.

Various stories have been circulated of the way the administration proposed to enforce the payment of the claim, one being that the North Atlantic squadron was in readiness to sail for Havana for the purpose of seizing the city, if, after due notice, the money were not paid. But this story is denied by high officials of the State and Navy Departments. Still the Spanish minister understood that the adspanish fininister understood that the ad-ministration was in great seriousness when it said the claim should be paid without delay, and it was feared that the ill will of this government might be en-countered by continued delay.

THE CHINESE INVESTIGATION.

The American Representative Have Full Information.

Information has been received by State Department that there was some dis-position on the part of the Chinese officials not to allow the American and British officers to be present at the investigation of the Ku-Cheng riots. It is stated at the department that the usual bitch has occurred, in which the Chinese officials have refused to allow any interference with their forms of procedure. In every case where there has been an investigation of the kind proposed the same objections have been made the Chinese officials feeling that they will lose prestige with their people if they allow lose prestige with their people if they allow foreigners to participate in their courts. These objections have always inded in the sul mission of the Chinese, after some delay. It can be stated authoritatively that the instructions to Minister Denby cover all questions now in controversy, and that the investigation will be conducted in such manner as to allow the American representative to secure complete and full information as to the cause of the rious and the persons participating in them, whether high tion as to the cause of the riots and the persons participating in them, whether high or low. The assurance is also given that this will be done in such a manner as to leave nothing for complaint by the American people on the score of failure to obtain the facts relating to the disturbances. The attention of China has been called to the fact that when the United States government was investigating the Chinese government were asked to be present to obtain all the particulars.

What Secretary Adee Says.

Acting Secretary Adee has been in con stant communication with Minister Denby regarding the investigation of the riots at Ku-cheag, and he feels assured that everything possible is being done by our officials to secure a complete report of all the facts in regard to the riots. Consul General Jernigan, in a cable dispatch, said that the American and British representatives had been excluded from the hearing. Min-ister Denby was communicated with a once and requested to see that the American representative was admitted. Mr. Adee says that it is quite probable the local authorities and the officials who are conducting the Ku-cheng investigation were not properly advised or informed as to the wishes of the government at Peking. It is believed that when they are so advised the American and British officials will be admitted to the investigation without further delay. once and requested to see that the ther delay.

THE VACANT CIRCUIT.

Justice Brown Will Look After It in

Justice Brown has been assigned to the sixth circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Justice Jackson. Until the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench is filled Justice Brown also will look after his present circuit, the second.

The Senator Talks on the Recent Silver Conference.

"The results of that convention were more favorable than I could reasonably have expected," said Senator Harris to a Star reporter today. "Of course, what the ultimate result is to be it is impossible for me or any other man to know at this point of time. But, believing as I do, that there is a decided majority of the democrats of the United States who favor free coinage of silver without regard to the policies of other nationalities, our object is simply to test that question inside of party lines. If the free coinage democrats are in the majority, they ought to control the action of the democratic national convention.

The Fight Within Party Lines. "I have noticed a good many newspaper paragraphs attempting to ridicule the meeting that was held here on the 14th and 15th instants, and to give the idea that the 'free silver craze, as they are pleased to term it, is dying out, and other papers are asking what we democrats who participated in that meeting propose to do in the event of our failure to control the national convention upon the silver question. The circular letter dated June 18, 1895, and signed by Senators Jones, Turpie and myself, plainly shows that we propose to make this fight purely and strictly within party lines, and if I am mistaken in the belief that a majority of democrats favor free coinage of silver, to my patriotic friends who are so solicitous and anxious to know what we are going to do, I can say that having fought the battles of the democratic party for fifty years, and having through my whole life been devoted to the cardinal principles of that party, there is no one question upon which I could be induced to abandon my allegiance to that organization. silver craze,' as they are pleased to term it,

Organization the Whole Object. "The whole object and purpose of the eeting held here was to organize as thoroughly as possible the democrats in every tate in the Union who favor free coinage of silver, so as to marshal our entire forces at the time when such questions must be decided in the regular councils of the party. I have not before me a list of the per-sons who attended the convention. There were representatives, highly intelligent, re-spectable and influential in their respective were representatives, highly intelligent, respective be disheartened. Then, too, \$1,500,000 was an amount that Spain could not easily spare when her military maneuvers in Cuba cost her \$1,000,000 per week and when the work of raising that money about exhausted the efforts of the cortes.

Secretary Olney's Reply.

To these arguments the Secretary of State replied that Spain had had twenty years in which to pay over the amount of the claim, and that there had always been some excuse for pleading deiay; that if the Cuban insurrection were put down there would be some other excuse for delay. Mr. Olney, it is said, determined that the payment of the claim would be enforced only by a positive stand, and he was a mount to the claim would be enforced only by a positive stand, and he was a mount of the claim of the democrats engaged in this stand, and he was more or in the specific power to make the platform and candidate of our party, and no amount of criticism others. other of the democrats engaged in this

If Defeated, Will Submit.

"I hope to have a central organization at the capital of every state, and subordinate organizations at every county seat and every voting precinct in every county in the United States. With such organization, if it shall be completed, we will be able to bring into action at the proper time the entire free silver sentiment of the country. If successful, we will control the action of the national convention. If defeated, speaking for myself, I shall submit to the will of the majority, as I have done in other instances when I have chanced to find the majority of my associates opposed to my views. But submission in that case would not mean that I will in the slightest degree have changed my opinions as to the great blunder, not to say crime, of the demonetization of silver."

When the Senator was asked how free silver sentiment is progressing in Tennessee, he replied: time the entire free silver sentiment (

ee, he replied:
"The press of Tennessee is largely "The press of Tennessee is largely bought up by the single gold standard men. The voting population of Tennessee are three to one, and most people will tell you ten to one, in favor of free coinage. It is perfectly safe to say that three to one are free coinage men, and the majority will prove larger rather than smaller."

No Hope of an International Agree-

ment. Senator Harris does not believe in wasting ammunition when the enemy cannot be reached. Applying this same theory to the political field and to the free silver battle, he does not believe in wasting much time over free silver in the next Congress. He over free silver in the next Congress. He believes that President Cleveland will promptly veto any free silver legislation, and that the only thing to do is to look to the election of '96. At that time he hopes that the free silver men will not only capture the leadership of the democratic party, but that a democrat will be elected President, and that there will be a majority of free silver men in the democratic party, He is thoroughly out of patience with all talk about bringing around an international agreement on the silver question. On this point he remarked:

"There never was any harmony between any two nationalities, either as to ratios or as to their coinage systems. England has

any two nationalities, either as to ratios or as to their coinage systems. England has her pounds, shillings and pence, France her francs, Germany her thaiers and marks, and so forth. The world over, each country has its distinctive financial sys-tem, while ratios between the two metals have differed in different countries. In our international transactions we never had any money in the United States that was money anywhere else. If you owe a debt any money in the clinted states that was money anywhere else. If you owe a debt abroad you have to pay it in commodities, no matter whether they are cotton, to-bacco, wheat, gold or silver. Between countries the settlement of accounts has always been made by barter, and never can be made in any other way."

Personal Mention. Pastor E. Hez Swem of the Second Bap-

tist Church has returned from his month's vacation, spent at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, N. J. Messrs. Reginald Davis, Robert Farn-

nam, Charles Beall, Larry Farnham and Louis Riggles, who have been camping at Washington Grove, have returned home.

Prof. Quinn of the Catholic University.
who has been in Greece during the summer, has returned to his home, 2422 K Street.

Commodore P. Howell has gone to Oakland Plantation, Va., for an outing, after which he will take a trip to Canada.

Chief Clerk Tweedale of the War Department has returned to Washington, having spent his vacation in New England.

Government Receipts. National bank notes received for redemp-

tion today, \$123,215. Government receipts -From internal revenue, \$275,276; customs, \$513,001; miscellaneous, \$8,848.

FOUR THOUSAND ARE OUT

Big Strike of Clothing Makers in Boston.

Almost Every Machine in the City Quiet-All the Men Are Thoroughly Organized.

BOSTON, August 21.-The strike of cloth ing operatives in this city is today in full operation, and about 4,000 people are idle. Early this morning committees from the clothing trades council visited the 100 factories of the contractor's and notified the employes of the decision of the council to

By 9 o'clock every machine in the city, with the exception of those in the factories of four largest contractors, who have al-ready signed the next year's contract, was quiet. During the morning a dozen con-tractors notified the officers of the union that they were willing to sign the contract and give bonds for its fulfillment. In every case the contractors were taken to the office of the legal counsel for the organiza-tion, who drew up a bond, which will be presented to the clothing trades council and the contractors' employes for approval, and, if found correct, the contract will be signed and the employes ordered to return

The organization demands a \$50 bond for every machine used in a factory as a guar-antee that the contract will be kept. The officials of the organization are jubi-The officials of the organization are jubilant over the satisfactory outlook for the success of the strike. Secretary A. J. Felz said this morning that all the men are thoroughly organized and fully 85 per cent of the women. It is his opinion that the strike will be of short duration, but, if necessary, he said the organization in New York, Brooklyn and Newark will come to the assistance of the strikers here by refusing to make any garments for Boston firms. The officers at the headquarters in New York were notfied of every move made today and were prepared to take action at short notice.

The strikers claim that the contractors' organization is thoroughly demoralized.

MAY BE IN THE DENVER RUINS. The Mayor of Hobart, Ind., W. B. Owen.

DENVER, Col., August 21.-A discovery was made in excavating the ruins of the Gumry Hotel which raises the presumption that W. B. Owen, a wealthy man and mayor of Hobart, Ind., is among the killed, although his name does not appear on the register. There have been found in the debris two shirts on which are stitched the initials "W. B. O.," a vest, in the pocket of which were business cards of W. B Owen, president of the Terra Cotta Lumber Company, the main office of which is in Chicago, and a canvas bag filled with samples of fine sand and clay. Mr. W. B. Owen generally notifies R. A. Young, secretary of the company, when he was about to come here, but he had not done so this time. It was always his custom to go to the Brown Hotel.

Secretary Young says he cannot believe that Mr. Owen is in Denver now alive or dead.

Mr. Owen has been interested in some experiments with clay for the making of brick, and it was natural, Mr. Young says, that he would bring with him to Denver samples of the kind of clay used in his big vitrified brick plant in Cleveland, Ohio. ber Company, the main office of which is

EX-JUSTICE STRONG BURIED.

Funeral Services Conducted by Rev. Dr. Hamlin. Pa., August 21.-The be the late ex-Justice William Strong was buried in the Charles Evans cemetery in the family lot, alongside the remains of his two wives, late this afternoon. Impressive services were held in the cemetery chape of the Covenant (Presbyterian), Washing ton, who spoke of the life of the deceased

as an early resident of Reading, Congress man from this district and eminent jurist The remains reposed in a rosewood casket The remains reposed in a rosewood casket and looked very natural and lifelike. The funeral was largely attended.

Beside members of the family and personal friends from Philadelphia, Washington and elsewhere, there were present a large number of old-time acquaintances from Reading. The body was brought to this city over the Pennsylvania railroad in President Roberts' private car.

REMNANT OF THE COOK GANG.

Suspected Horse Thieves Hold Pur suers at Bay. CLAYTON, N.M., August 21.—A posse came upon two men named Lawrence and Blake, wanted at Las Animas, Col., for borse stealing in Apache canon, three miles from here, where they had their camp, with two other men. The thieves fled, and were pursued twenty-seven miles, when they reached a small canon, dismounted and b gan firing at the posse. The first voiley crippled the horses of several deputies, and one of the officers received a slight flesh wourd. A general fight ensued. After about 500 shots were fired the desperadoes and soft soft series and the desperadoes retreated, and Sheriff Overbay returned to Clayton for reinforcements. It is believed that one of the thieves is badly wounded. The supposition here is that the men are the remnant of the Cook organization. They are now headed for Woodward, Okla.

ORDERED TO TARSUS.

United States Consul Gibson at Bey-rout to Open an Inquiry. CONSTANTINOPLE, August 21. - The United States consul at Beyrout, Mr.

Thomas R. Gibson, has been instructed to proceed to Tarsus in order to open an in quiry into the attack recently made upon the American college there. At the instance of the United States min ister here, Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, the vali of Erzeroum will furnish an adequate Frank G. Lenz, the Pittsburg cyclist, who was murdered while on his way through

Armenia in an attempt to circle the glol The new American consul for Erzeroum s still awaiting here the granting of his

TO CHRISTIANIZE JAPAN. The Salvation Army Preparing a Penceful Invasion.

OAKLAND, Cal., August 21.-George S. Montgomery, a millionaire member of the Salvation Army, is organizing an expedition to invade Japan and Christianize the inhabitants. His plan has received the approval of Gen. Booth, who will send a few recruits from London, and the party will sail in about a month. The party will be under the command of a native Japane lleutenant, who became converted a joined the army in this city

Found Dead by the Rails. NEW YORK, August 21.-The Rev. Geo

Hibbard, recently rector of St. Luke's Church on Varrick street, was found dead on the railway track at Little Ferry, N. J.

It is supposed that he was struck by a train while walking on the track last night. Mr. Hibbard was about forty-five years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

mind; that the elemberate party is about the par

BRICE IN THE CHAIR

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Lesterday's Star contained 32 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 581 separate announce: ments. these advertisers bought publicity—not merely

Assembling of the Ohio Democratic Convention.

HE OUTLINES ISSUES FOR NEXT YEAR

The Party to Defend the Administration.

IT LOOKS LIKE CAMPBELL

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, August 21.-The emocratic state convention assembled here oday under peculiar circumstances. Usually the contests are for the nominaions. At this convention the contests were between rival delegations for seats, between fighting factions for platform planks and between other elements for almost everything except the places on the ticket The silver men realized yesterday that they were in the minority, but when the committee on credentials during the night reduced their number so materially by seating what are better known as the Brice bolters" from Cleveland, the silver men resolved to make trouble on the reports on credentials, resolutions and every

As the delegates crowded into the City Hall there were no favorites for the ticket, and the interest centered in the extent of the trouble that the limited minority of unlimited silver men might make.

Ex-Governor Campbell and other leaders were up all night. Between 2 and 3 ex-Governor Campbell gave out a statement that he would get up in the convention and decline the nomination if it was tendered him. Ex-Congressman



from his bed room, Congressman Sorg, through his secretary, Col. Kilburne, through his relends, and others who had been mentioned for standard bearers, also gave out that they would not accept.

The silver men met and resolved not to have a free coinage man on the ticket, if they could prevent it.

Several personal encounters were features of the night meetings, and the feeling was no better when the delegates assembled. The Brice men had everything, and their only consideration was that of avoiding further trouble. They were conciliatory, but the minority insisted that they had offered the olive branch and that it had been refused. This spell was broken temporarily when Senator Brice entered the hall on time and received an ovation.

Governer Campbell afterward was received with rounds of applause. The hall was elaborately decorated, but too small to accommodate all holding tickets.

It was 10:30 when the chairman of the state committee, M. A. Smalley, called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by Prof. S. F. Breckinridge, after which Senator C. S. Brice was introduced as the presiding officer of the convention.

Senator Brice's Speech. Senator Brice said: "Gentlemen of the convention: I recognize the honor and responsibility of the position which has been assigned me, and shall endeavor to fill it to the best of my ability, with perfect impartiality and due regards for the right of each and every delegate. I can only succeed with your forbearance and assistance, upon which I shall rely, knowing that we have all come shall rely, knowing that we have all come for the same general purpose—the success of the democratic party in the state. We may, as we often have in the past, differ as to details and have warm controversies as to the manner in which, and the instrumentalities by which we may best accomplish our common purpose, but this year, if ever, the Ohio democracy must fight with unbroken ranks, and against the common enemy.

fight with unbroken ranks, and against the common enemy.

"We must recognize the gravity of the situation. It is now less than a year since we were beaten in this state by nearly 140,000 plurality, nor was this a local disaster affecting only the party in the state. We suffered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf. We were beaten in our strongholds, as well as in doubtful places, and it is idle to talk of its being the fault of any one man, or any single act of the party, or any of the minor causes that affect political success.

Why Democracy Was Beaten.

Why Democracy Was Beaten.

"The shadow of the great world-wide nanic, the industrial and financial depression, low prices for all products, low wages or no wages for workingmen everywhere, despair for farmer and mechanic, terror and ruin for bankers and merchants, and and ruin for bankers and merchants, and at the bottom of all a false tariff system ruining in turn manufacturer and consumer, and an unwise and fatally weak currency situation, had thrown over the whole nation resentment against the party which happened to be in power when the disaster came. Millions of democrats romained at home—hundreds of thousands in our own state—as a mute protest against the powerlessness of their President and their Congress to prevent or protect them from these disasters. Men from all parties and everywhere were freely saying that the democratic party was dead—dissolved, gone off into the camps of the populists and the socialists, and has become mere wandering bands of fugitives, without union and without hope. There was wild, fierce clamor against the President, against the democratic Senate, against the democratic House. So widespread was this feeling of hopelessness among our party that we have already lost our majority in the Senate, not to be regained in many years.

"Our majority of more than 100 in the House of Representatives has been reversed and our membership in that branch of the present Congress is a mere handful. Is this the time for those who remain steadfast and loyal to the great party of Jefferson, Jackson, Tilden and Cleveland to indulge in quarrels and recriminations? Should we not rather welcome all who are willing to join hands and build the democratic structure on which, as we believe, lies happiness and safety for this government and its people?

Democrats in Hope. at the bottom of all a false tariff system

"But, gentlemen, does not this convention and the intense feeling manifested by those who attend it and those who have sent their delegates here tell the story that a change has come over the public mind; that the democratic party is no